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Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

[No. 353.]

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Raisins in do.

Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,

Hatchbacks, Plains,

Flannels, Coatings,

Duffels, Flannels,

Irish and Sheeted Linens,

German Ornate Gings,

Calicoes, Durauts,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Silk Gloves,

Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Jan. 22.

Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and

Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hhds and bls.

Molasses in hhds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,

handsomely assorted,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,

Flannels and Planes,

Carpets and Carpeting.

Irish and German Linens,

Worsted and cotton Stockings,

Calicoes and Gingham,

A variety of Muffin and Muffin Hand

Kerchiefs and Shawls,

Table Cloths, Hats,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Jan. 26.

Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next

WILL BE SOLD,

On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store

and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street,

near the corner of Royal-Street. The

stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts

on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is

in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an

alley; subject to a rent of Twenty

Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known

previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.

January 23d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liver-

pool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store late-

ly occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ram-

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria, indebted to
the editors of the WASHINGTON FE-
DERALIST, are requested to pay no debts
of theirs to any person, except receiving
their printed Receipts, Signed

RIND & PRENTISS.

Washington, January 27, 1862.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,

1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,

1 do. do. dark bottle green,

1 do. of dark brown superfine,

1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,

2 do. of blue fine cloth,

1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,

3 do. lapet mullins,

Offsprigged mullins a number—also dimi-

ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and

blue bandannoes; yellow flags and

cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India

book mullins; womens' blue and white

worsted and cotton stockings, mens'

fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces

of Marfeilles vest patterns and silk nan-

keen, together with a variety of other

articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any

person for discovering the Cash and Goods

and convicting the thief or thieves; or

Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in

proportion for any part of the Goods re-

covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will

interest themselves in discovering and

bringing to condign punishment the per-

petrators of this daring attack upon the

property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2.

Such Printers as are disposed to de-

fect villainy are requested to insert the a-

bove.

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)
TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East

side of the George-Town road, well en-

closed, with a post and rail fence, and a

growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of

this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well

manured, in which there are a variety of

excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,

rasberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes, a

variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-

gus beds, highly manured and produced a-

bundantly, there are also on this lot, two

dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn

and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West

side of the said road, enclosed in like man-

ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and

produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres

has been in clover, and since a crop of rye

has been taken from it; at a proper season

it may be again laid down, in either clo-

ver or timothy; about two acres is in

wood—this lot may be conveniently di-

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER

LUCY,

Captain Snow, 90 Tons
burthen, to Europe, or any
port in the West-Indies—apply to the
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk
on Thursday next.

Jan. 21.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert
Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the
Subscribers, for securing the payment of
a sum of money to the President, Directors
and Company of the Bank of Alexan-

dria, on the 30th instant will be exposed
to sale, on a liberal credit, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,

lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-

Street, and fourth side of Wolfe-Street, in

the Town of Alexandria; beginning at

the intersection of the said Streets, and

running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to

Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with

Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence west-

wardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80

feet; thence southwardly parallel with

Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly

parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-

Street; thence northwardly with St.

Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon

this piece of ground there are a large,

commodious frame dwelling-house, well

calculated for the accommodation of a

gentle family, a kitchen, stable and car-

riage-house, a well of water in the yard,

with a pump. The situation is elegant.

It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert

Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stryer, and at

present by Mr. James Hamilton. The

lot being large, a sufficient proportion

of it will be attached to the improve-

ments, and the residue laid off into conve-

nient building lots; a plan of which will

be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

lying upon the fourth side of Prince-Street;

and to the eastward of Water-Street, in

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,

30 Ravens do.

6 Chests of Souchong Tea,

Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,

West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

43 Tons Plaster of Paris,

60 Casks of Lime,

10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,

115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,

40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22.

The Inhabitants of Alexan-

dria are respectfully informed, that

KENNEDY,

CARVER & GILDER,

of Baltimore, late from Philadelphia, is

in this town, and will remain until Satur-

day—Such persons as wish to have their

prints and looking glasses new framed, old

looking glasses new polished and silvered

(which will render them equal to new)

old frames new gilt, gold letters or orna-

ments on glass, &c. will favor Kennedy

by leaving their address for him at Capt.

Davidson's tavern, Prince street.

The advantages to be acquired by Ken-

nedy's being here, are that the applicants

will be made acquainted with the expense

of the work (which will be as low as in

Philadelphia) their orders received and

executed correctly, their goods carefully

packed, and they exonerated from the

risk and expense of carriage.

Jan. 27.

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William Hartthorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaster of Paris by the

ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or

unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for

toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by

the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead

or barrel,

First and second quality James R

Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Poto-

mac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-

mas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House

on Duke street, with a large garden and

well of good water at the door.

1st mo. 18.

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GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Tickenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Ofenaburg,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's I land, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 23.

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SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Thursday, Jan. 14, 1862.
DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[Mr. Morris's Speech concluded.]

Mr. Morris.—The case is precisely the same. Until after the peace the conquest is not complete. Every body knows that until the cession by treaty, the original owner has the postliminary right to a territory taken from him. Beyond all question where Congress are compelled to cede the territory, the judges can no longer exist unless the new sovereign confer the office. Over such a territory the authority of the constitution ceases, and of course the rights which it confers.

It is said, the judicial institution is intended for the benefit of the people, and not of the judge; and it is complained of, that in speaking of the office, we say it is *his* office. Undoubtedly the institution is for the benefit of the people.—But the question remains how will it be rendered most beneficial? Is it by making the judge independent, by making it *his* office, or is it by placing him in a state of abject dependence, so that the office shall be his to-day and belong to another to-morrow? Let the gentleman hear the words of the constitution;—it speaks of *their* offices, consequently as applied to a single judge of *his* office, to be exercised by him for the benefit of the people of America, to which exercise his independence it is necessary as *his* office.

The gentleman from Virginia has on this occasion likened the judge to a bridge, and to various other objects; but I hope for his pardon, if while I admire the lofty flights of his eloquence, I abstain from noticing observations which I conceive to be utterly irrelevant.

The same hon. member has not only given us his history of the supreme court, but has told us of the manner in which they do business, and expressed his fears that having little else to do, they will do mischief. We are not competent, sir, to examine, nor ought we to prejudge, their conduct. I am persuaded that they will do their duty, and presume they will have the decency to believe that we do our duty. In so far as they may be busied with the great mischief of checking the legislative or executive departments in any wanton invasion of our rights, I shall rejoice in that mischief. I hope indeed they will not be so busied, because I hope we shall give them no cause. But also I hope they will keep an eagle eye upon us lest we should. It was partly for this purpose they were established, and I trust that when properly tailed on they will dare to act. I know this doctrine is unpleasant. I know it is more popular to appeal to public opinion, that equivocal, transient being, which exists no where and every where. But if ever the occasion calls for it, I trust that the supreme court will not neglect doing the great mischief of saving this constitution, which can be done much better by their deliberations, than by resorting to what are called revolutionary measures.

The hon. member from North Carolina, sore pained by the delicate situation in which he is placed, thinks he has discovered a new argument in favor of the vote which he is instructed to give. As far as I can enter into his ideas, and trace their progress, he seems to have assumed the position which was to be proved, and then searched through the constitution, not to discover whether the legislature have the right contended for, but whether, admitting them to possess it, there may not be something which might comport with that idea. I shall state the honorable member's argument, as I understand it, and if mistaken pray to be corrected. He read us that clause which relates to impeachment, and comparing it with that which fixes the tenure of judicial office, has observed that this clause most relate solely to a removal by the executive power, whose right to remove, though not indeed anywhere mentioned in the constitution, has been admitted in a practice founded on legislative construction.

That as the tenure of the office is during good behavior, and as the clause respecting impeachment, does not specify *misbehavior*, there is evidently a cause of

removal which cannot be reached by impeachment, and of course (the executive not being permitted to remove) the right must necessarily devolve on the legislature. Is this the honorable member's argument? If it be, the reply is very simple. *Misbehavior* is not a term known in our law. The idea is expressed by the word *misdeamior*; which word is in the clause quoted respecting impeachments.—Taking therefore the two together, and speaking plain old English, the constitution says: "The judges shall hold their offices so long as they shall *demerit* themselves *well*, but if they shall *misdeamior*, if they shall on impeachment be convicted of *misdeamior*, they shall be removed." Thus, sir, the honorable member will find that the one clause is just as broad as the other. He will see, therefore, that the legislature can assume no right from the deficiency of either, and will find that this clause which he relied on, goes, if rightly understood, to the confirmation of our doctrine.

Is there a member of this house, who can lay his hand on his heart and say that consistently with the plain words of our constitution, we have a right to repeal this law? I believe not. And if we undertake to construe this constitution to our purposes, and say that public opinion is to be our judge, there is an end to all constitutions. To what will not this dangerous doctrine lead? Should it to-day be the popular wish to destroy the first magistrate, you can destroy him. And should he to-morrow be able to conciliate to him the popular will, and lead them to wish for your destruction, it is easily effected. Adopt this principle, and the whim of the moment will not only be the law, but the constitution of our country.

The gentleman from Virginia has mentioned a great nation brought to the feet of one of her servants. But why is she in that situation? Is it not because popular opinion was called on to decide every thing, until those who wore bayonets, decided for all the rest. Our situation is peculiar. At present our national compact can prevent a state from acting hostilely towards the general interest. But let this compact be destroyed and each state becomes instantaneously vested with absolute sovereignty. Is there no instance of a similar situation to be found in history? Look at the states of Greece. They were once in a condition not unlike to that in which we should then stand. They treated the recommendations of their Amphictyonic Council (which was more a meeting of ambassadors than a legislative assembly) as we did the resolutions of the old Congress. Are we wiser? So were they.—Are we valiant? They also were brave. Have we one common language, and are we united under one head? In this also there is a strong resemblance. But by their divisions, they became at first victims of the ambition of Philip, and were at length swallowed up in the Roman empire. Are we to form an exception to the general principles of human nature, and to all the examples of history? And are the maxims of experience to become false, when applied to our fate?

Some, indeed, flatter themselves, that our destiny will be like that of Rome. Such indeed it might be if we had the same wife, but vile, aristocracy under whose guidance they became the masters of the world. But we have not that strong aristocratic arm, which can seize a wretched citizen, scourged himself to death by a remorseless creditor, turn him into the ranks, and bid him as a soldier bear our Eagle in triumph round the globe. I hope to God we shall never have such an abominable institution.—But what, I ask, will be the situation of these States (organized as they now are) if by the dissolution of our national compact they be left to themselves? What is the probable result? We shall either be the victims of foreign intrigue, and split into factions, fall under the domination of a foreign power, or else after the misery and torment of civil war, become the subjects of an usurping military despot. What but this compact! What but this specific part of it, can save us from ruin? The judicial power; that fortress of the constitution, is now to be overturned. Yes, with honest Ajax I would not only throw a shield before it, I would build around it a wall of brass. But I am too weak to defend the rampart against the host of assailants. I must call to my assistance their good

sense, their patriotism, and their virtue. Do not, gentlemen, suffer the rage of passion to drive reason from her seat. If this law be indeed bad, let us join to remedy the defects. Has it been passed in a manner which wounded your pride, or roused your resentment? Have, I conjure you, the magnanimity to pardon that offense. I entreat, I implore you, to sacrifice those angry passions to the interests of our country. Pour out this pride of opinion on the altar of patriotism. Let it be an expiatory libation for the weal of America. Do not, for God's sake, do not suffer that pride to plunge us all into the abyss of ruin. Indeed, indeed, it will be but of little very little avail, whether one opinion or the other be right or wrong—it will heal no wounds, it will pay no debts, it will rebuild no ravaged towns.—Do not rely on that popular will, which has brought us frail beings into political existence? That opinion is but a changeable thing. It will soon change. This very measure will change it. You will be deceived. Do not I beseech you, in reliance on a foundation so frail, commit the dignity, the harmony, the existence of our nation to the wild wind. Trust not your treasure to the waves. Throw not your compass and your chart into the ocean. Do not believe that its billows will waft you into port. Indeed, indeed, you will be deceived. Oh, cast not away this only anchor of our safety. I have seen its progress. I know the difficulties through which it was obtained. I stand in the presence of Almighty God, and of the world I declare to you, that if you lose this charter, never! no never! will you get another. We are now perhaps arrived at the parting point. Here even here we stand on the brink of fate. Pause—Pause—For Heaven's sake pause. [Mr. Breckenridge's Speech in our next.]

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

A motion made by Mr. Nicholson to instruct the committee of way and means, to enquire whether any and what alterations may be necessary in the duties of tonnage and merchandise, was taken up, and agreed to without division.

This motion was made by Mr. Nicholson, as he stated, not from any necessity existing on his mind for it; but to satisfy the scruples of some gentlemen, who thought the reference on the same subject made the 12th of December, ambiguous.

Mr. Bayard called up a resolution, laid by him some days since upon the table, directing the secretary of the treasury to state in detail the expenses attending the collection of the internal duties, so as to discriminate the expenses of one branch from another, and also what reductions in the expense may be conveniently made.

Mr. Bayard said, that as it was very possible his motion might share the same fate with a resolution that morning rejected, he thought it proper to explain the grounds on which he made it. Gentlemen were infinitely deceived if they think our object is by any particular mode of procedure to gain an advantage on the public opinion. They possibly view our measures with a jaundiced eye, and ascribe to us motives, which we do not feel.—He had avowed, and he wished the avowal to be remembered, that he was for going hand in hand with the gentlemen in reducing the public burthens. In doing this, his object was that the most eligible reductions should be first made. A bill had already passed the House, in relation to the army, which contemplated a large saving, other retrenchments were expected in the navy, and the civil list, by which we should be enabled to make great reductions in the public impositions. But the great question was what tax should be first repealed or reduced. This question, he wished to be viewed with a discriminating eye. One leading objection made to the internal revenue was the great expenses of collection. To see what these are not in the aggregate, but as applied to particular articles, he desired the information now sought; that he might be enabled to decide whether some branches of the internal revenue might not be retained, while others were dropped off.

He hoped the information he sought would not be denied. He had never known the occasion when such a request

was refused.—He concluded by desiring the yeas and nays.

Mr. Randolph desired the clerk to read an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, then before the House.

The clerk accordingly read it as follows:—

"It will appear by the same statement, [M.] that whilst the expenses of collection on merchandise and tonnage, which are defrayed out of the revenue, do not exceed 4 per cent. those on the permanent internal duties, amount to almost 20 per cent. This, however, is an inconvenience which on account of the great number of the individuals on whom the duties are raised, and on their dispersed situation through the whole extent of the United States, must, more or less, attach to the system of internal taxation, so long as the wants of government shall not require any considerable extension, and the total amount of revenue shall remain inconsiderable."

Mr. T. Morris did not consider the report as furnishing the information wanted. It exhibited only a general result. Though that result exhibited an expense of 20 per cent. yet there were particular branches of the internal revenue whose collection did not require near so much; that on stamps did not require more than 5 or 6 per cent. He was surprised that any gentleman should refuse this information. He could not understand what motives could actuate gentlemen in such refusal.

Mr. Randolph called to order. The gentleman had no right to impeach the motives of any member.

Mr. T. Morris continued. He said, he hoped gentlemen would not treat this motion, as they had treated his. This is the place where we ought to discuss topics of national concern, and we ought to receive information that will enable us to discuss those topics with a correct understanding of them. Gentlemen may meet in private, deliberate in what had heretofore been denominated caucuses, and resolve on what should be done; but he hoped, that before that house were called upon to sanction their measures, we shall hear their reasons for them.

Mr. Griswold said, he supposed the gentleman from Virginia had obtained the extract from the report of the secretary of the treasury to be read to show that this resolution ought to pass; as that report only stated the general expense of collection, while the object of the resolution was to get the particular expense of each branch of revenue.

Mr. Huger felt it impossible to give his vote, without expressing his regret at the cause taken, which seemed to be pursued under the determination of repealing the internal taxes at all events. In his part of the country, the citizens paid but a trifling portion of the internal, while they paid a large portion of other taxes. Without information he was not prepared to decide what taxes ought to be reduced. His object, therefore, was by acquiring all the information that could be furnished, to make a fair comparison between the operation of the internal and external duties.

Mr. Rutledge declared himself puzzled by this new form of doing business. Ever since he had been a member of Congress it had been the invariable practice of the majority, if measures were proposed not agreeable to them, to assign their arguments against them.—When objections were made, gentlemen were prepared to sustain what they proposed. Thus, the affairs of the government went on, and the people were made acquainted with the reasons whereon particular measures were adopted or rejected. But now, a proposition is made; no voice is raised against what is proposed, a vote is taken; and measures, which from the silence of gentlemen, it was inferred would pass unanimously, are rejected by a silent vote. This places us in an awkward situation; the more awkward as we know not to what points to direct our defence. In no deliberative body, in which he had sat, had he ever seen such a procedure.

His friend from Delaware not satisfied with the general results of the Secretary of the Treasury respecting the expenses of collecting the internal revenues, desired more minute information; and a gentleman from New-York desired information on another point. Yet not a word is said. This was an innovation, a novelty which he was not prepared to approve.

A bill had lately been introduced for

the protection trade. Gentle to know when protecting. Not want information that the small, must for obtaining gentlemen d

We hear ing information would be glad mage to the by giving the quired.

Mr. Bayard have not the men on the o nions that we livering our f how long this liberty of deli The gentlemen without spe clerk to re of the Secre ing the ag collection of about 20 pe to my enquiry tion that shall branches of ther object. existing exp be reduced. any epoch wh vote opposed ed? Will th favorite view afraid that th their carry the bene therefore, tion comi to the pu

If the ed, without do not see wh Do gentlemen floor? Are th are no longer

If the inter whatever we siver is given not even lister we go home th save the mone satisfied, it shall not expected keep our

Mr. C in favor was taken Year 37—

The house the act supplie foreign coins.

On motion sec. was struc troduced, rep sent law, whic (except Spanis der for the pa States.

So am third re

Mr. on wh taken of Way quire in duties on coffee.

Messrs. Ru ger advocat

Mr. Dana pressing the h this assembly with the gre phy answer al by silence. a memorabl

in a con of the abbe establi the m assem recol fed the which he h

I cannot for tiration at enilar circum After thered ry to the in I must be pe grounds of g

[Mr. Dar in a train of Th

...the protection of our Mediterranean trade. Gentlemen wanted information, to know whether the trade was worth protecting. Mr. R. was one, who did not want information. He was of opinion that the trade, however great or small, must be protected. Yet he voted for obtaining the information, because other gentlemen desired it.

We hear a great deal about spreading information among the people. He would be glad to know, why not do homage to the representatives of the people, by giving them the information they required.

Mr. Bayard. I thank God, if we have not the benefit of hearing gentlemen on the other side express their opinions that we have still the liberty of delivering our sentiments. Not knowing how long this will last, I will take the liberty of delivering my sentiments now. The gentleman of Virginia has deigned, without speaking himself, to desire the clerk to read an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shewing the aggregate expense attending the collection of the internal revenue to be about 20 per cent. But is this an answer to my enquiry, when I ask for information that shall discriminate the different branches of the revenue? I have another object. I wish to know whether the existing expense of collection may not be reduced. Is there any precedent at any epoch when the strength of a silent vote opposed information that was wanted? Will this information thwart the favorite views of gentlemen? Are they afraid that this information will frustrate their carrying any project that is not for the benefit of the public? Are they, therefore, for preventing this information coming here, and then going forth to the public.

If the information we want is refused, without any reason being assigned, I do not see what business we have to do here. Do gentlemen mean to drive us from this floor? Are they ready to say, our services are no longer wanted?

If the information we ask is refused; if whatever we propose is rejected; if no answer is given to our arguments; if we are not even listened to, I think, the sooner we go home the better. We shall at least save the money of the nation. And I am satisfied, if this conduct be pursued, we shall not only be justified, but it will be expected by the nation that we no longer keep our seats.

Mr. Goddard delivered his sentiments in favor of the motion, when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays; and lost. Yeas 37—Nays 57.

The house took up the bill to continue the act supplementary to the act to regulate foreign coins.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the 1st sec. was struck out, and a new section introduced, repealing that part of the present law, which prohibits gold and silver, (except Spanish milled dollars) being a tender for the payment of dues to the United States.

So amended the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Rutledge called for his resolution, on which the previous question had been taken on Friday, viz. that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on bohea tea, brown sugar and coffee.

Messrs. Rutledge, Griswold, and Huger advocated the reference.

Mr. Dana.—I take the liberty of expressing the homage of my high respect for this assembly, and for gentlemen, who with the greatest forbearance of philosophy answer all the arguments that are urged by silence. It will be recollected that at a memorable era of the French revolution in a conference between a certain general of the army, and a nominal abbot, the abbot recommended to the general, the establishment of a dumb legislature; and the memorable night, when the councils assembled for the last time, it will also be recollected that the nominal abbot deviated the project of a dumb legislature, by which he had immortalized his name. I cannot forbear the expression of my admiration at great genius pursuing in similar circumstances the same great plans. After therefore ascribing all merited glory to the inventor of this luminous plan, I must be permitted to enquire into the grounds of gentlemen's silence.

[Mr. Dana proceeded at some length in a strain of serious irony.]

The question was called for when Dr. Eustis begged the Speaker to state

it, as in listening to the arguments of the gentleman from Connecticut, he had forgotten it.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and lost—yeas 35—nays 58.

Mr. Bayard then called up his motion made some time since, to refer to the committee of ways and means, an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the tax upon salt; on which he moved the calling the Yeas and Nays; which were, Yeas 32—Nays 67.

The reference was, therefore, lost.

THURSDAY, January 28.

The bill authorizing the payment of debentures issued on goods re-exported to New-Orleans, before the Comptroller-issued orders to the collectors, not to grant them, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sprigg, from the committee appointed on the petition of Samuel H. Howard, made a report which concluded with a general resolution in substance as follows.

Resolved, that it is expedient to pass a law, directing the marshal of the district of Columbia, to collect, by distress and sale of goods and chattles, or by execution against their persons, all fees that have or may become due, from citizens of the county of Washington, for suits instituted against them in the courts of Maryland, prior to February 27th, 1801.

This resolution was agreed to, and referred to the same committee to report a bill.

Dr. Eustis, from the committee appointed on the subject of the fortifications of the harbors of the United States, reported, that there were 153,000 dollars of former appropriations unexpended. It was the opinion of the secretary at war that 63,500 dollars would be sufficient for the expenditure of this year. It was therefore the opinion of the committee that no amendments are necessary in the laws on that subject. The house agreed to the report.

The bill respecting Lieut. Sterret, and the officers and crew of the sloop Enterprize, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Giles laid on the table a resolution to the following purport:

Resolved, that the census of the N. W. Territory, be referred to a committee to consider whether any and what measures are necessary at this time relative to granting the people of that Territory a state government, and to provide for their being admitted into the Union.

Mr. Nicholson offered a resolution to the following effect, Resolved that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house, what loan office and final settlement certificates are outstanding and not paid, and whether accounts have been so kept at the treasury, that provision can be made for paying them, without subjecting the United States to be defrauded.

This brought on a debate which occupied the remainder of the sitting. In the course of it a great diversity of opinion appeared, and the propriety of altering the statutes of limitation was discussed. A majority of the house appeared to be opposed to touching those statutes, and the resolution was finally rejected.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

The ship Belfast, captain Waterman, arrived at this port yesterday from London, after the short passage of 35 days from Falmouth, via New-London. She brings a paper of the 12th December; and a regular file to the 18th November, which is received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser. From these papers very little intelligence of an interesting nature can be collected.

Captain Waterman informs us, that when he sailed, it was rumoured that Lord Cornwallis was on the eve of departure from Paris for London, it being understood that he had accomplished the object of his appointment; and that the French Fleet had not sailed for the West Indies.

The Belfast, left Falmouth in company with the December Packet.

Entered, Barque Belfast, Waterman; London; brig Berley, Ross, Leith; Schr. Cornel a. Ceer, Baltimore.

Cleared, Ship Maryland, Webb, London; William, Gardner, do. Caledonia; Dickson, Jamaica; brig Canton, Caff; Gibraltar; Schr. Eliza, Bunker, Martinique.

The ship Galen, Fox, has arrived at Liverpool.

The ship Hope arrived at London in 30 days.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 15.

Passed by the American ship John, Howe, master from the Havanna for London.

The ship Lydia, of New-Bedford, is burnt at sea.

Two American vessels are driven on shore at Cuxhaven 3d and 4th November.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Belfast, Waterman 35 days from Falmouth, via New-London. Sailed in company with the British Packet for N. York, and ship Alexander, Western, for Baltimore. January, 9, in lat. 40 39, spoke ship Rover, Gould, out 4 days from Kenebunk, bound to Martinique. The Atalanta, Tucker, of Baltimore, and ship Chafe, from Batavia, belonging to Boston, had arrived at Falmouth.

Lloyd's List, Nov. 10—13. Arrived at Gravesend, Fadernellender, Lubuck, Charleston; Robert, Willing, Baltimore; Minerva, Boyd, Petersburg. Arrived at Portsmouth, Hope, Edgerton, New-York. At Southampton, Ruby, Wriham, Savannah. At Dartmouth, James and William, Pollard, Charleston; Beaver, Ellis, Philad. At Shields, Hero, Wilson, Virginia. At Liverpool, John Adams, Wood, Boston; Galen, N. York. At Dover, Neptune, Lane, Virginia. At Clyde-Clo, M'Fie, Grenada; Jean, M'Donald, Charleston. At Hamburg, Elton, Elick, Philadelphia. Stanwood, Baltimore; Horizon, Charleston. The Anna, Cockran, from Virginia, and the Alexis, Long, from Greenock, for Virginia, are ashore at Dublin.

LONDON, November 16.

CORN MARKET.—At the corn exchange this day, we are sorry to state, that there was an advance of 10s. in the price of wheat—fine flour was 5s. dearer.

December 9.

The Moniteur of the 1st inst. contains the following notice:

The public are informed, that the reciprocal correspondence between the French republic and England is re-established from the 1st Frimaire (22d November.)

A great house (Thierry's) has failed in Hamburg for upwards of 1,200,000 marks banco.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the 5th instant. They announce the departure of the Marquis Cornwallis and the French plenipotentiary with their suits for Amiens.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 7.

Current Price of Grain.—Wheat, 48s. to 65s.—Superfine, 78s.—Rye, 26s. to 36s.—Prime, 34s. to 40s.—Barley, 32s. to 36s.—Fine ditto to 42s.—Superfine, 48s.

Price of Flour this morning.

Fine Flour, 60s. to 65s.—Second ditto, 55s. to 60s.—Bran, 10s. to 12s.—Fine Pollard, 22s to 24s.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

Yesterday arrived, brig Active, Capt. Haynes, 17 days from Turks Island—Sailed in company with the brig Heroine, Capt. Buckley, bound to New-London, and a schooner bound to R. Island, name unknown.

Left there, the 11th January, schooner Lucy, Capt. Harding, of Boston, arrived the 3d.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Dayton, to refer the bill for the repeal of the Judiciary to a committee, the Senate divided, and the Vice President gave the casting vote for its being referred. The committee consisted of 5. Upon balloting for the persons, it appeared, that Messrs. Baldwin, Anderson, Calhoun, Dayton and Morris had the majority of votes, and to the great astonishment of every one, Mr. Breckenridge was left out.

Wash. Fed.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States Frigate President received at New-York, dated, Malaga, November 9, 1801.

With pleasure I inform you that we make our departure from the Straits very soon; we proceed from this to Algiers—we are detained here in consequence of a head wind. From Algiers we shall proceed home. It is said we will touch at Cadix. I suppose I shall see you the 1st of February.

[As the account lately published in the

Baltimore papers, of the capture of the ship President, by a number of gallees belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, may have created some apprehension in the minds of the friends of Com. Dale, his officers and ship's company, the above extract is given to shew they were safe at the date of the letter, and of the improbability of the report being true.]

[From a Dominique Paper of the 26th November, received at the office of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.]

ROSEAU, (Dominique) Nov. 26.

The Pelican brig of war arrived with dispatches to the commander in chief. The preliminaries of Peace are ratified, and we understand that all the French and Dutch Islands, in this part of the world, are to be restored. Trinidad we keep. A squadron of six sail of the French line with troops, are shortly expected to take possession. A similar number of English ships will also be kept in those seas, on the Peace establishment. The British fleets have been paid of and discharged. The convoy which failed from hence last week, has proceeded on without any ship of war.

It appears that M. Lacroffe's endeavors to procure a reconciliation with his opponents at Guadaloupe, have proved ineffectual. He has dispatched two of his aides-de-camp to France, by the way of England.

M. Lacroffe has been landed here from the Tamer, M. W. and will remain until the forces arrive. Orders are given to all the British cruisers to intercept all dispatches from France, and forward them to him immediately, he being the legal Chief of Guadaloupe.

The Cork fleet is safely arrived at Fort Royal.

The Penfee French frigate arrived here on Tuesday; she had fallen in with one of our cruisers off Morie-Galan e who informed of the then state of insurrection in the island of Guadaloupe, and that M. Lacroffe having been refused admittance there on his return in his majesty's ship Tamer had arrived in this island, upon which the Penfee came in here and anchored in Woodbridge's Bay, and it is supposed will remain until the French fleet and troops arrive.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Active, Chaw,	Turk's Island
Schr. Lark, Silver,	Norfolk
Cornelia, Balchelder,	New-York
Sloop Hiland, Hand,	Philad.

LOST.

Between the bank and the west end of Duke street, a bunch of small KEYS, the finder by giving them to the Editor hereof, shall have an adequate reward.

Jan. 29. d3t

Was left at the Bar of M'Knight's tavern, the 13th day of July last, by a waggoner, of the name of James Nutt, a bundle of wearing apparel. The owner may have it again on application at the bar of the same house, and paying expences.

Jan. 29. raw3t

To Hire,

By the Month or Year, A young Negro Man. He has served as a domestic servant, is cleanly and active, and of a good temper.

Apply to Dr. DOUGLASS. Jan. 29. cojt

In the Case of Andrew Ramsey and Wm. Ramsey, Bankrupts.

LAST MEETING.

The Commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Andrew Ramsey and Wm. Ramsey, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, intend to meet on Thursday the eleventh of February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts, when and where they are here-by required to surrender themselves, and undergo their final examination; at which meeting the creditors are to choose an assignee or assignees; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts, under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same; and as sent to or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupt's certificate.

By order of the Commissioners. HENRY MOORE, Secretary. Jan. 29. co11thF

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey dufls. For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

OR. 6.

District of Columbia, Alex-
andria County, TO WAT. }

I, PETER WISE, jun. one of the U.
States' Justices of the Peace for the
County of Alexandria and District of
Columbia;

To all Marshals, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bai-
liffs, Constables, and Headboroughs,
within the United States,

Whereas complaint is made to
me this day, upon the oath of James
Campbell, jailer of the aforesaid county,
that Dennis Hennessy, laborer, who was
lately committed to the jail of the said
county of Alexandria, by warrant from
Jacob Hoffman, a justice of the peace of
the said county, for breaking and escaping
from the jail in the county of Washing-
ington, did, on the night of the 25th of
January, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and two, last past, forcibly
break and escape from the said jail, and is
now going at large; these are therefore,
in the name of the United States, to re-
quire you, and every of you, in your re-
spective counties, cities, towns, and pre-
dicts, to make diligent search, by way
of hue and cry, for the said Daniel Hen-
nessy, and him having found, to seize and
retake and safely convey, or to cause him
to be safely conveyed, to the jail of the
said county of Alexandria or Washington,
there to be kept until he shall be thence
discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this
twenty-sixth day of January, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and
two.

PETER WISE, jun.

I will give TWENTY FIVE
Dollars reward for the apprehension of
the above-mentioned Daniel Hennessy, to
be paid on his delivery at either of the
jails in the District of Columbia.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Jailer, Alex. County.

Jan. 26.

FOR SALE,

*The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,*
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Picklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of
Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the
Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This
land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two
excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres
of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a
saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-
five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of
Grave and Fifth Creeks, near the river Ohio, and
about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these
lands are very good, with considerable quantities
of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber.
Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that country
will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or
upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in
Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alex-
andria, or the city of Washington.

October 23.

R. T. HOOE.

Notice.

Those who have claims against
the estate of Benjamin Shreve, deceased,
are desired to furnish them properly au-
thenticated: those who are indebted to
the estate are requested to call on John
Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY,

Exe'rs.

LIVERY STABLE, And HORSES & CARRIAGES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he takes horses on livery, and
keeps some excellent horses and carriages
to hire.

Also,

A few good SADDLE HORSES for
sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly
the Swan Tavern, King Street, to
JOHN HODGKIN.

Jan. 25.

*Extract from the "Act of the
Corporation of Alexandria for the Ex-
tinguishment of Fire."*

"Sec. 7. If any person who shall be
present at any fire shall neglect or refuse
to obey the order or direction of any offi-
cer who shall be appointed by any fire
company now established, or which may
be hereafter established, knowing him to
be an officer, such person shall forfeit and
pay the sum of Five Dollars—Provided
the name of such officer shall have been
first published in one of the public papers
printed in the town."

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Com-
pany on Monday, January 11, 1802,
the following officers were duly elected
for the present year, viz.

Alexander Smith, 1st	Commanders.
Aaron Hewes, 2d	
William Halley, 3d	
John Hunter,	Subordinate Directors.
John Longden,	
Washer Blunt,	
Mathew Robinson,	Regulators.
Joseph Thornton,	
Charles McKnight,	
William Rhodes,	
Ephram Evans,	Trustees.
Richard Weightman,	
William Paton,	

January 26.

eo7t

JUST RECEIVED, A consignment of elegant TABLE and TEA CHINA,

of different qualities, handsome LIQUOR
CASES, and 8,000 weight of COFFEE,
at private sale, any of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes.

H. and T. MOORE.

Jan. 19.

eo6t

Wanted to Purchase,

From three to four hundred
acres of LAND in Fairfax, for which a
good tract of land in Shenandoah county
will be given in payment.

Enquire of the Printers.

January 25.

eo3t

TO BE HIRED,

A CARPENTER, who is also a
Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blacksmith,
and one or two Laborers. Apply to

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Jan. 12.

2aw3w

This Day is Published,
By R. & J. GRAY,
And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-
Street, & at the Office of the Times,
ST. LEON;

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

In 2 vols.

By WILLIAM GODWIN,
Price 2 Dollars, handsomely bound and
lettered.

Also for Sale,

By R. & J. GRAY,
JANE TALBOT;

A new Novel.

By the Author of *Arthur Myrvin*,
Wieland, Ormond, &c.
Price one Dollar in Boards.

RUSH'S

Introductory Lectures
*To Courses of Lectures upon the Institution
and Practice of Medicine,*
Delivered in the University of Pennsyl-
vania.

Price one Dollar in Boards:
And sundry other
New Publications.

January 8.

d3tzaw

ABEL WILLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince-Street,
(Just from Norfolk)

Soft shelled Almonds, Figs,
Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica
Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Havanna white and brown do. best English
Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best
Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4.

eo

FOR SALE, On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit pur- chasers,

That Lot with the House
thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones,
Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax-Street,
near the centre of the square formed by
Queen and Cameron Streets, running pa-
rallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches,
and fronting on Fairfax-Street 39 feet 14
inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet
alley adjoining.

Also,

That convenient Lot, with the very
complete and substantial Buildings there-
on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by
Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

Alexandria, January 4.

1aw1f

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT COTTOM & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-Street,
POLITICAL ESSAYS,
RELATIVE TO THE
War of the French Revolution;

-VIZ.-

AN ARGUMENT

*Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of
France:*

A LETTER

*To the Duke of Portland, being an answer
to the two Letters of the late Right
Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating
for Peace with the French Republic:—*
And

A MEMORIAL,

*Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and
Emancipation of Spanish America, by
means which would promote the tran-
quillity of Ireland.*

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,
The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove
paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price
25 cents.

Dec. 3.

d

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT Cottom & Stewart's Book Store,

ST. LEON:
A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.

By William Godwin.

Two vols.—Price Two Dollars.

Also, for Sale,

THE
PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'
BOOK OF PRICES.

Price 75 cents, stitched.

Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk;
Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False
Shame, by Kotzebue.

Jan. 9.

d

Notice.

THE subscribers have in their hands
sum of money received from the late firms
of Messrs. Tabb and M'Afry, and Pa-
trick M'Afry and Co. merchants of the
town of Martinsburg, in the state of Vir-
ginia; and as they understand that Mr.
Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has pur-
chased a number of the claims, against that
estate—This is, therefore, to give notice
to him, and all others having demands
against the estate of the said Tabb and
M'Afry, and Patrick M'Afry and Co. to
bring in their accounts to us, properly
authenticated, on or before the first day
of March next, in order to receive their di-
vidend of the money in our hands. Those
who do not produce their accounts by that
time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.

Balt. Dec. 4.

2aw1fMch

JUST PUBLISHED, By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Common-
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-
litia, and of the Congress of the United
States, more effectually to provide for the
national defence by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States, with
the Rules and Articles of war.

PROPOSALS, By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl- street, New-York.

*For publishing by Subscription,
in two handsome octavo volumes,*

THE FEDERALIST,

ON
THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

*The whole revised and corrected, with new
passages and notes.*

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series
of numbers, under the signature of Publius,
thority after the promulgation of the Federal
Constitution, and addressed to the People of the
State of New-York, with the design of enforcing
the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man,
whose name will be held in sacred respect long
after the pitiful attempts which have been made
to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion.
Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents,
occasionally contributed some essays, which will
be marked in the publication.

All parties (even at length united in professions
of regard for the Constitution; if they are sin-
cere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the
value of a work, which, by employing in its fa-
vor all the energy of argument, and all the per-
fection of eloquence, was eminently useful in pro-
moting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of
the principles and provisions of our Government,
and the manner in which they have been sup-
ported and vindicated, of the objections that
were made to the Constitution by its first oppo-
sers, and how they were answered, will find these
volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory in-
struction. The study of them must form an
essential part of the education of the American
statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every coun-
try, will here discover materials in the science of
Government well worthy of their attention; a
science, of all others, the most interesting to
mankind, as it most deeply concerns human hap-
piness. The *Federalist* contains principles that
may be remembered and studied with advantage
by all classes of men in other countries than our
own, and in other ages than that in which we
live. The People of America alone have af-
forded the example of a pure Representative
Republic. In this work it will appear, that the
principles of this form of Government have been
well understood, and thoroughly developed, and
should, unfortunately, the experiment which we
have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to at-
tempt the renewal of similar systems, as no ra-
tional hope can be entertained, that more cor-
rect notions on this subject will prevail than are
here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which
have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting
utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is
the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same en-
lightened statesman who was the chief author of
the *Federalist*. These essays were written in de-
fence of the first leading step which our Govern-
ment took to preserve that Neutrality which it
continued to maintain during the late Trans-
atlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated
the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the
civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the
angry and tumultuous passions which at that time
agitated our country, have in some measure sub-
sided, these papers will be read with profit and
pleasure by the intelligent men of every party.
Candor will probably wonder, that any should
have doubted of the fitness of the measures which
this writer has so ably advocated, and which ex-
perience has so forcibly proved to have been the
best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which
shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a new pa-
per, they are incorporated in these volumes.—
Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just
remembrance two very important events in the
history of our country.

* The first gentleman here alluded to is Gen-
eral Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison
and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press imme-
diately after 400 subscribers are obtain-
ed, and finished with the utmost expe-
dition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be
forwarded, free of expense, to such
places as may be designated, and a per-
son appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine
medium paper, with a neat type, hand-
somely bound and lettered, and deliver-
ed to subscribers at Two Dollars a vo-
lume. To non-subscribers the price
will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where conveni-
ent, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of
the *Alexandria Advertiser*, and by the
different Bookellers in Alexandria.
New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

VOL. 11

Sat

On SA

At ten o'clock,

Rum

Sugar in

Coffee in

Soap and

Raisins in

Starch in

Tobacco

A quant

Kendal

Kerseys, &c.

Halfthicks,

Plaids, Coat

Duffels, Flan

Irish and Sho

German Oze

Calicoes, D

Shawls, H

Ladies' S

Sewing S

Jan. 30.

On

At ten o'clock,

3d and 4th

Jamaica Rum in

French Brandy

Holland Gin in

Tennessee Wine

Cordials in bla

Sugar in hhd's

Molasses in b

Rice in tier

Soap in box

Queens an

handsomely a

30 boxes b

Cotton in b

A variety of

—AMONG V

Broad and narrow

Flannels and Pla

Carpets and Carp

Irish and German

Worsted and cotto

Calicoes and Ging

A variety of Mu

Kerchiefs and Shaw

Table Cloth

Boots and S

Hardware,

A number of

Jan. 30.

[Publ

On the 11th of

WILL B

On the

A neat and co

near the corner of

stand is equal to any i

on Prince-Street 18

in-depth 78 feet

alley; subject

Pounds.